The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The cash must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1871. NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince Napoleon in Corsica.

The Demands of the Bohemian Diet.

Strike of Railway Employees at Cologne

Almost an Alliance Between France and England Against Prussia and Austria.

PARIS, October 25.—The *Courier Diplomatique* publishes what it says is a semi-official communication, in which it is stated that in 1864, Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to Reuher, proposing an alliance offensive and defensive with France, to help Denmark in case Prussia or Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France, and was willing to promise France in return her assistance in the rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish Provinces. Rouher asked time to consider, but three days from the time they were presented to him, Napoleon accepted them. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the Emperor's acceptance to his Government, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. No attempt was made to reopen the subject.

The contributions to the relief of Chicago now amount to 18,450 francs.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, October 25.—Prince Napoleon made a violent political speech in the Council General of Corsica at Ajaccio yesterday.

Baron Itajuba, Brazilian Ambassador here, has received official notification of his appointment, by the Emperor of Brazil, as arbitrator under the treaty of Washington.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Morning Post* pronounces the rumor of the establishment of a Regency in America in consequence of the Queen's prolonged illness, groundless.

LONDON, October 25.—The contributions to the Mansion House fund for Chicago sufferers amounted last evening to £28,360. The Glasgow subscription reached £5,356.

The steamers City of Washington, Batavia, Deutchland and Europe have gone to Quebec.

LONDON, October 25.—Miss Rye takes out one hundred and forty-five children for homes in America on the Nestorian, which sails to-morrow for Quebec.

VIENNA, October 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is still undecided as to the demands of the Bohemian Diet. The compromise proposed by Count Andrassy will not be accepted. It is said that in case Bohemia sends no deputies to the Reichsrath, Count Hohenrath will resign.

COLOGNE, October 25.—A general strike for higher wages occurred among the railway employees of this city and vicinity. Over one thousand persons quit work.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93, Bonds—5-20's, of '62, 90¾; do of '65, 90¾; Coupons, of '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89¼.

Tallow 46s 3d.

FRANKFORT, October 25.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, October 25.—Rentes 57 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9⅝d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales at Savannah or Charleston, shipping or shipped, 9¼d. Corn 32s 3d.

Petroleum—refined 18d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1871.

TWEED'S REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The *Tribune* has obtained a record of the real estate transactions of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Hall, and other prominent leaders of the ring, for the last few years. Only those are given for which official records can be quoted in confirmation. The most of the men whose transactions are here given have risen from poverty, in from five years, to be millionaires. The evidence shows that Controller Connolly, when sued, in 1866, for debt, swore that he owned nothing, but that since that time he has bought real estate and bonds to the amount of $2,300,000. Wm. M. Tweed, a bankrupt in 1861, for years a referee lawyer without ever having studied law, has bought and sold real estate, houses, horses, &c., since 1868, to the amount of $4,594,000. His regular transactions amount to $2,500,000 more. Peter B. Sweeny's purchases amounted in three years to $1,470,000, and Mayor Hall to $1,250,000, while Auditor Watson largely on shares with Connolly, reached $677,377 in two years. The transactions of the three principal ring men have thus amounted in less than four years to $10,775,651.

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL COLLEGE DIPLOMAS.

The *Tribune* has had a detective investigating the charge that the Philadelphia Medical College issued diplomas to unqualified persons. He found that Dr. Bowlsby, of Brooklyn, was agent for the college, and procured diplomas, for which he demanded one hundred dollars, and required no examination. The pretended student called Wednesday, September 27th, and proposed to Dr. Bowlsby that half the money should be paid on the following Sunday, and the diploma be forthcoming on Monday. Dr. Bowlsby quickly objected to this proposal. "You see," he said, "als we possess a share in the fee one hundred dollars, and it would not be well for me to write for the diploma without sending some money. They might not be inclined to send the diploma without seeing their way to the money, and besides questions might then be asked which you would possibly be disagreeable for you to answer." The student replied that he could not raise all the money at once, as he had to depend on some collections from patients. "Well," rejoined the Doctor, "if you bring me fifty dollars, I will send on for the diploma. You can pay the rest when I receive it. That will save you some days waiting, as you are so anxious to get the diploma at once." To this arrangement the student acceded and took his leave.

DELAY OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The delay in the arrival of the Russian fleet is attributed in naval circles to the fact that it is making its way hither under sail.

MOVEMENT AGAINST TAMMANY.

The *Times* says the preliminary movement on the ring will be commenced by an action in equity, to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, acting through Charles O'Conor, against Tweed, Ingersoll and Garvey. Arrest will immediately follow. They will be held to bail in two million dollars to answer any judgment. The papers are lengthy, and, it is alleged, will be accompanied by accounts tracing property into Canada for confiscation. Another county is expected to be the scene of these legal operations, although the action in America on the Nestorian, which sails to-morrow for Quebec.

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Corporation Counsel O'Gorman has associated George Francis Curtis with him in actions in behalf of the city to recover moneys alleged to have been fraudulently obtained. The necessary papers have been issued on Ingersoll, Keyser, Tweed, Connoly, Miller, Davidson and others.

SUICIDE BY THE FORGER

Attempted, in the Tombs Court, to swallow a forged check, the evidence of his guilt, but was prevented by detectives.

CUT HIS THROAT,

Patrick Kelley, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, cut his throat with a razor in the county jail last night. He is under medical treatment.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor Hoffman has appointed November 23d as a day of thanksgiving.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

Has transferred appropriations exceeding three hundred thousand dollars to the payment of interest on the city debt about due. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the new Court House, stating that they had made two requisitions for $200,000 and had received only $200,000. As a consequence work was suspended. It was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Nathaniel Sands has resigned as an officer and member of the Citizens's Association.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

The suspended Lamar Insurance Company is said to have enough assets to meet its Chicago losses, $200,000, and leave $300,000 over. It will doubtless resume with a paid up capital.

ROSENZWEIG.

A jury was obtained in the Rosenzweig case, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION

Held its annual session this morning, Rev. Miles Sanford presiding. The report of the Treasurer showed the annual expenses to be $56,015; receipts only $23,684.

DIED.

John Cunningham, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, died to-day.

THE ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONES.

Has assembled to receive their brother, the Grand Duke Alexis, who is a member of the Russian branch of the order.

ENGLAND'S PERIL.

A late London letter to the *Courier Diplomatique*, published in Paris, says England is in great danger from the spread of socialistic doctrines. The International holds meetings almost publicly. Many high people in the country are members of it.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION

Rejected the amendment to the report of the Committee on Taxation, providing that the uniform rate of taxation be one per cent. on the gross premiums of fire companies, one-half per cent. on the gross premiums of marine companies, one and one-half per cent. on policies of life insurance companies, to terminate at the death of the assured, and one per cent. on every other form of life policy.

NO YACHT RACE.

The race between the Livonia and Dauntless did not take place to-day in consequence of the weather being stormy. Two men belonging to the Dauntless were washed overboard and one of them drowned.

WHAT IT COSTS.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, Friday.]

"Gird up your loins!"—should be the cry, each to the other, of the great and famous company who have committed such serious offenses. Mr. Charles O'Conor, who rarely says anything he does not mean, has ominously assured a political delegation who asked him to run for Assembly, that "a great deal is going to happen within the next three days." This mysterious outgiving seems to portend thunder all around the sky. The new Legal Bureau over which Mr. O'Conor presides, and which Sam Tilden is chief maker, has not been organized for naught. The promise of the Committee of Seventy seems about to be fulfilled. There is no indication, as yet, of the place or time where or when the blow is to fall, but it may be hoped that when the grand revelation is made, the result will justify expectation. After the emphatic declaration of Mr. O'Conor, it is curiosity of the public will not be appeased until the whole story is known. Simultaneously with the arrival of the Grand Duke, we infer this fresh excitement on hand—so that for the coming week New York is likely to be the liveliest place in the Union. The more, the merrier.

Fire in Emlenton Pa—Loss $15,000—Insurance $4,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EMLENTON, Pa., October 25, 1871.

About half-past nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a livery stable belonging to Mr. Kries which was destroyed. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Baist was consumed. The store and tin shop of Moran & Co. and the Moran Hotel were also destroyed. But few of the household goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $15,000 with an insurance of $4,000.

Indorsed by All who Use It.

In the very highest terms, as a more satisfactory assistant in baking than any yet offered to housekeepers and bakers. The ingredients which it contains, says a chemical analyzer, are purely in accordance with a health giving result. So every one speaks of the Banner Baking Powder.

The attention of persons wishing to engage in Woolen Manufacturing is called to an advertisement in our columns to-day. This is a rare opportunity, and practical men, after making the first payment, can make the other payments out of the business of the year.

CHICAGO.

Amount of Receipts for the Relief of the Poor—A Marine Disaster—Various Branches of Business Brisk—Rebuilding—The Two Political Parties to Combine on City and County Nominations.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1871.

THE RELIEF FUND.

George M. Pullman, Treasurer, reports the following as the receipts for the relief of the Chicago poor: Cash received in direct remittances, five hundred and nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars. Total amount for which drafts have been drawn, and to be forwarded for collection, etc., eight hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and nine dollars. Aggregate receipts, one million four hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars. Of this sum thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars have been distributed, the balance remaining on hand. The Committee estimate that they will require one million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the next thirty days.

SAD FATE OF TEN SAILORS.

The schooner R. P. Messner, of this port, on the 9th inst., during the prevalence of a fierce gale, struck a rock on Crane Island, Lake Michigan, and soon filled. The crew were taken off by a fishing vessel, and carried to Manitou. Preparations were then made to get the schooner off. The pumps were rigged, and after a few days' effort the vessel was got off. While she was being towed by the Leviathan she became waterlogged and capsized and five out of the nine on board perished before relief came. It is charged that the tug cut loose from the schooner, when it became evident that she must sink, and left, making no effort to save them. The crew of the schooner also suffered terribly, until five died from exhaustion.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The banks are running smoothly. They have few calls for loans, and deposits are abundant. Many of the Eastern and European insurance companies are paying their losses promptly, and these funds furnish our merchants with money to purchase goods, and capitalists who are preparing to rebuild. The grain, lumber and live stock markets are very brisk, and as much is doing as before the fire—in lumber much more. It may seem strange, but mechanics are very scarce. Carpenters and almost every class are in demand at good wages. Potter Palmer is pushing up his new grand hotel as fast as possible. Where the fire ceased the walls were up to the top of the first story of the superstructure, and they are now damaged to any consequence. He will have a full force on during the winter, and expects to have it up to the top of the fourth story by the 1st of May, when the first story he will have ready for occupation on the 1st of February. They will be rented when ready for 40,000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

By an oversight in the hurry and excitement which has characterized our city for the past few weeks, the liberal contributions for Chicago's suffering poor from Louisville, Ky., and Titusville, Pa., have not been properly acknowledged. Both were munificent and among the first to donate.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The combination of the two political parties for the next city and county election had not yet been fully consummated, owing to the large number of candidates and the diversity of views of those engaged on the work of combining, but the work will be finally consummated; at least, that is the prevailing opinion. There is no diversity of feeling in regard to the nomination of Mr. Medill for Mayor, Mr. Gage for City Treasurer, and Mr. Jameson for Judge of the Superior Court. They are all popular. The nomination of Mr. Hugo Leo for Assessor is also proving very generally unpopular. Mr. Phillips has been solicited to run.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY INSOLVENT.

Gen. Lippincott, State Auditor, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the dissolution of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, on the ground of insolvency and mismanagement of its affairs by its board of directors. It is ascertained that its cash assets are $1,133,000; its risks outstanding, $14,000,000; losses by the recent fire over $4,000,000; the stock notes amount to $3,262,000. It is stated that many of the stockholders are insolvent, and their notes cannot be collected.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—The Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco resolved to-day to resume business.

RIOT IN LOS ANGELES.

The Chinamen Resist Arrest and Murder an Officer—Chinese Quarter Attacked by a Mob—Sixteen Chinamen Hung.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—A terrible riot is now going on in Los Angeles. A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarter, officer Biderian attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another, when the Chinese on both sides of a narrow street opened fire. Officer Biderian was shot through the shoulder, but succeeded in capturing the marauder and escaped. A Mexican boy, named Juan Jose Mandres, was shot through the leg. The mob attacked the whole Chinese quarter, which burned, resisted by the Chinese. Five hunnred armed men prevented any from escaping, and fifteen Chinamen were hanged by the mob. Fire was applied to the houses but was extinguished.

At 9 P. M. order was partially restored by the authorities. There will probably be no more bloodshed. Several Chinamen have been arrested and are now in jail.

THE NORTHWEST.

What is Needed by the Sufferers by the Late Fires.

MILWAUKEE, October 25.—The Relief Committee for the northern sufferers by the late fires desire to say to the generous public that the supply of men and boys' clothing now arriving is in excess of the wants for the sufferers in the burnt district of Wisconsin and adjacent portions of Michigan, is ample for present wants, and that much clothing for women and children is still needed, especially undergarments. The essential thing required is money with which to purchase provisions, materials for tools and implements for building houses, barns, shops and mills; for buying cattle, sheep and fowl. From fifteen hundred to two thousand families are to be housed, fed and clothed until the next harvest, from the supply which must come chiefly. Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer. Country papers please copy.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—The riot at Los Angeles was more disgraceful than first reported. The mob was composed mainly of native Californians and the dregs of society. All the Chinese hanged were frightfully beaten and maltreated before hanged. One was a child only eight or nine years old. In addition to the sixteen hanged two men and one woman were fatally shot dead, and another is in a jail in a critical condition. Only one of those hanged was a leading merchant. It is believed by the police that the disturbance was premeditated, and that the Chinese were forced to fight. The Chinese quarter is completely destroyed. The others are supposed to have been innocent as guilty having escaped before the mob assaulted their houses. The Vigilance Committee has been reorganized to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The American Missionary Association held its annual meeting in Concord, New Hampshire, on Tuesday.

Kate Leon, a servant girl, was brutally murdered in Boston on Tuesday night. No clue to the murderer.

John Mulcarren, who murdered Sullivan in Wheeling last December, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Thursday, November 30th, is to be Thanksgiving day in New Hampshire.

George O'Connor, a Mormon leader in San Francisco, is taking counsel on the prosecutions now progressing in Salt Lake, and says if the convictions continue the Mormons will burn all they have and make another exodus, as they did from Illinois.

Accounts from Bluffton, South Carolina, state that three men named Mondolin, Kent and Shiver, were wounded and captured by negroes on Montollin's plantation. Montollin's offense was an attempt to recover his lands and collect his rents from negro tenants.

Advices from Chili announce the formal inauguration of the Freedom Bank.

A large fire had occurred at Valparaiso, attended with heavy losses. The insurrection of the Araucania Indians has been entirely quelled. Advices from Lima, Peru, state that foreigners and Peruvians are making preparations for remaining in their houses three days during the elections, on account of threatened disturbances. Apparances have forced in the Lobos islands. American and English parties are about to establish a paper in English at Lima.

At Cincinnati yesterday measures were taken for the formation of an incorporate company to build a first-class hotel.

At a meeting of Methodists at Cincinnati it was resolved to raise $20,000 for the Cincinnati Conference for the Methodist churches in Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The pressure will probably continue to fall from New England to the South Atlantic, with cloudy weather; particularly cloudy weather with light local rains is probable for the Gulf States. The low pressure in Iowa, will probably move southeast to Kentucky and eastward, with brisk winds in Illinois; fresh southwest winds on the lakes, followed by northwest winds on the upper lakes.

Sad Reverses.

(Extract from a letter written by Rev. Mr. Cheney, Chicago.)

I have fed from our supplies sent from the noble-hearted people of other cities families who never knew a want, a bride, whom I married a few weeks ago, with all the paraphernalia of a fashionable wedding, has come, driven by actual starvation, to eat at the common table. Her husband was formerly one of an ex-member of Congress, one of our first citizens, who, two weeks ago supposed himself worth a million, the day before yesterday, huddled on the north pier, where, during the terrible Sunday night and Monday, they had to walk for hours, or die burning to death by alternately throwing water, which they dipped up from the lake. Many people, many of them, utterly ruined. But our church is safe. Many of our congregation who were burned out in business are still in possession of their houses. But you cannot realize the character of this fire by any comparison with any other conflagration of history. Perhaps the best idea of its extent is conveyed by saying that it covered an area as large as the whole of New York city from the City Hall to the southern limit of Central Park.

Philadelphia Confidents.

[From the North American.]

Any one who fancies that the Pennsylvania Railroad has passed out of the control of the great city that created it, is most egregiously mistaken. Never at any time was there a more intelligent, able, compact and determined body of Philadelphians in the management of the corporation than there is now. Such as it is, its policy, its ideas generated in the mind of this city, and it is carrying out a line of policy which is in consonance with the far-reaching ambition of the city. It is impossible for the spirit of such a metropolis to be local or provincial. Whatever is great in the nation she feels that she must have a share in. She has but to look at Independence Hall, and recall the memories clustering about its venerable walls, to feel all the refreshing ozone out of her system, and her heart expand toward all the people of the Republic.

THE circulation of last week's issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, containing scenes from the Chicago fire, has reached over 470,000, and there is still a demand for copies.—*Sun.*

Which would you rather do or go a fishing? Why drink Parr, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, of course.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Further Debate on the Ritual.

The Ritualists Calm and Confident.

Neither Party Able to Predict the Result

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 25, 1871.

The debate on the ritual was resumed at noon. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, a moderate churchman, made an appeal for action without dodging the question—the most important ever before a convention. If they did not act, half the people would accuse them of want of moral courage, and the rest would believe ritualism so strong that it could not be put down. He hoped that no parliamentary tactics would be tolerated, which would prevent meeting the question squarely, and either shake the life out of it or decide to embrace it. The proposition to refer to the next triennial convention, through a joint committee, was simply a dodge, and unworthy of consideration.

He was opposed to the special legislation proposed in the Mead amendment, because he did not want on the record a virtual admission that the church was responsible for its nonexistence. Unless the plan proposed by the committee, and agreed to by the House of Bishops, was adopted by the House, no action would be taken by this convention. Ritualism exists, legislation is needed and demanded now. Non-action will be equivalent to indorsement.

Dr. Spalding, of Wisconsin, was no ritualist, but wanted fair play. The danger from a defective ritual is as great as from an extreme ritual. Let both extremes feel the effect of the law. He defied any one to find a Bishop, priest or layman who believed in transubstantiation or baptismal regeneration. The few extremists had done good in compelling the careless to be conscientious. Unless the majority had never read or inwardly digested anything, to read and digest a good deal. He was ready for legislation on ritualism when it was ascertained what it was. Let legislation reach all errorists, and to harm this, the proposition to appoint a joint committee to report to the next convention was wise.

Hector Lewis, of Maryland, a very high churchman, held that postponement threw a question of the present into the future. The objection to ritualism was not to polished choirs, processions and vocessional, but in its departure from the doctrines of the church as received, and its tendency towards the confessional, a worship of adoration and elevation of the elements in communion.

Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, characterized the proposition to postpone as imbecility.

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, an old member of the House, never saw a vesting over so much as there is now in the hands of the lower house in a court of appeals made up of bishops and laity.

Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, deemed delible action imperative, and the proposition to postpone only a subterfuge to get rid of action. He was for the whole canon as the only thing attainable at this late day. We admit there is error in the old church, which needs fighting. If we fail to act now, we confess that we have no right the wrong. This is imbecility—this is pusillanimity.

Adjourned till evening.

Thus far the ritualists have exhibited very little excited feeling, and seem quite contented with the friendly words they have received from many high churchmen and from a number of very moderate churchmen. On morning the ritualists made a move in the house of the House as caused them to feel confident the canon could not pass. The day session, however, will be more exciting, and it is quite well argued that the matter has now gone so far that to refuse to act definitely would expose the body to the ridicule of the country. At the hour of adjournment neither party ventured to predict the final result.

BALTIMORE, October 25, 1871, 11 P. M.

A vote was finally reached on the amendment to refer the whole matter to a committee to report to the next Convention, but was lost by a large majority. A variety of amendments are still pending. Whatever action is taken on this report, the message of the Bishops and the report of the Conference Committee is still to come up.

THE NORTHWESTERN FIRES.

Sad Scene in Detroit—Funeral of a Family of Victims—Sublimity of the Country's Charity.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DETROIT, MICH., October 23, 1871.

A mournful and unusual sight was witnessed in this city to-day—three hearses standing together at the door of one of our churches. In the first coffin of five victims of the frightful calamity, by fire, at Peshtigo, Wisconsin—the father, mother and three children, of one family. One little boy escaped, the only survivor of the household. Here the remains of the dead were committed to the grave, surrounded by weeping relations resident in this city, and by a vast concourse of their sympathising friends and neighbors. The solemn spectacle seemed to bring every heart to us the fearful realities of which we have been, for weeks, reading and hearing so much, and which have elicited more than sympathy both here and in your noble cities.

The feelings and the acts called forth by these events, I do not hesitate to class among the morally sublime. The liberality, the promptitude, the spontaneity with which our fellow citizens have acted, it the more admirable. It was not in tardy, scantly reported in many newspapers, but in the generosity of sons obedience to a sagacity that saw, at a glance, the necessities of the case, and to a charity that pointed at once to the true channel for offering. The earliest evidence that the afflicted people in Chicago, Peshtigo and Michigan knew where to find their distress had been heard of by the people of distant places, came to them in the shape of generous provisions for their relief. But the truest of kindness will verify the familiar maxim, that charity is twice blessed, namely, in some measure of relief to the sufferer, they will experience in their own breasts a gratification of the same sure, they will afford pleasant reflections to the many who have given "not grudgingly or of necessity," but of a cheerful will. You, also, should feel the satisfaction that a Pittsburgher afford once in hearing of the charity done by the people of your Twin cities.

The weather in this State is yet extremely dry. The fires are still burning in many places. Our city is enveloped in smoke every evening, almost as darkly as yours is wont to be; but they do not originate it are not, like yours, the regulated agents of productive labor, but the wild, ungoverned sweep of destructive conflagration.

My patriotism and religion have disinclined me to acknowledge the existence of "dangerous classes" in our American population; but I begin to feel the position untenable. In the city papers, this very day, three attempts at incendiarism are mentioned two in the city and one in Windsor, opposite us in Canada. J. F. M.

MARVELOUS RESCUE.

Perils of Fire and Flood—Lost Family Found —Inhuman Conduct.

The recent calamitous conflagrations in the Northwest are developing some marvelous occurrences. One of the most remarkable is that of the loss of the shore of Lake Huron was that of the loss of five children of Mr. William Mann, of Rock Falls. Mr. Mann lived back from the shore a short distance, and seeing the flames rapidly approaching his house, hurried his five young children from the house and sent them to the shore, while the parents and some of the older children remained to catch up some clothing, intending to follow the children and overtake them. But the flames arrived before the children were not to be found. Search was at once made as far as the circumstances would allow, but no discovery was made, and the fatal conclusion came to the conclusion that the children had wandered out of their course and fallen victims to the fire fiend. It appears, however, that they were rescued, after a most fearful experience. When they reached the shore of Lake Huron a man, wife and four children came along with a sail boat, and seeing the children in a frightened condition, took them into the boat in order to protect them from the fire, intending to run down along the shore; but a fierce wind was blowing from the southwest, and instead of "hugging" they were drifted out into the lake, and losing the rudder the boat became unmanageable, and they were left to drift on the widest and most dangerous part of the lake Huron. After four days they drifted on to the Canada shore near Kincardine, having suffered from sea sickness, cold and hunger to the extent almost beggars description. One of the children, aged three years, died on the passage and was buried in Canada. Two wind blew fearfully while on their passage, the waves often rolling over them into the boat, compelling them to constantly bail out the water in order to keep afloat.

The Lake Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post*, who relates the story of the rescue, says he was informed by one of the children that they saw a large steamer in the distance, but the captain paid no attention even exchanged words with some on board. They pleaded for help, but the steamer afforded no assistance, and passed on, leaving the cargo of human beings to drift wherever wind and wave might take them. The name of the steamer, unfortunately, is not given. It should be made known, and the officers held up to deserved execration, upon proof of their heartless conduct. The appearance of the five children at Port Huron excited great sympathy and relief, and they were gathered around the hearth with mournful yet romantic story. The oldest girl carried the youngest child, only eighteen months old, in her arms, and seemed to care for it with a motherly tenderness. A Relief Committee took charge of them, and at once sent word to the parents at Rock Falls.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Some Further Particulars of the Loss of the Propeller R. G. Coburn.

The latest information concerning the foundering of the propeller R. G. Coburn in Lake Huron is to the effect that the loss of life is far greater than has been supposed. It is believed that nearly fifty people perished.

Shortly before eight o'clock Sunday morning (15th) the second mate, Mr. W. L. Hause, who had been turned to the forward deck, observed that the Coburn would soon go down, and got into one of the yawls with six of his comrades. Word had been passed some time before that the vessel was in a sinking condition, and he believes that every one on board knew that such was the case, yet many never made any effort at all, while many refused to enter the boats, preferring to trust their lives to the cabin, which it was known would wash away when the hull went down. And so it did. When Mr. Hause quitted the Coburn he saw a large number of people on the forward deck, and also the captain was standing back of the pilot house. Many people were in the cabin, and were doubtless there when they went down, penned in the steerage, where their were several passengers. Mr. Hause thinks that the cabin could not have held together more than a few minutes after it parted from the hull in the sea that was running, and he believes all that were not in the two yawls were drowned except the colored man and boy, who got into one of the life boats. It was every man for himself, and he who first dropped up from the lake. Many people, many of them, utterly ruined. But our life-boat was swept away into the sea with those burned out in business are still in possession of their houses. But you cannot realize the character of this fire by any comparison with any other conflagration of history. Perhaps the best idea of its extent is conveyed by saying that it covered an area as large as the whole of New York city from the City Hall to the southern limit of Central Park.

Philadelphia Confidents.

[From the North American.]

Any one who fancies that the Pennsylvania Railroad has passed out of the control of the great city that created it, is most egregiously mistaken. Never at any time was there a more intelligent, able, compact and determined body of Philadelphians in the management of the corporation than there is now. Such as it is, its policy, its ideas generated in the mind of this city, and it is carrying out a line of policy which is in consonance with the far-reaching ambition of the city. It is impossible for the spirit of such a metropolis to be local or provincial. Whatever is great in the nation she feels that she must have a share in. She has but to look at Independence Hall, and recall the memories clustering about its venerable walls, to feel all the refreshing ozone out of her system, and her heart expand toward all the people of the Republic.

THE circulation of last week's issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, containing scenes from the Chicago fire, has reached over 470,000, and there is still a demand for copies.—*Sun.*

Which would you rather do or go a fishing? Why drink Parr, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, of course.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Committees of the Next House.

Republican Party in Georgia to be Reorganized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1871.

The Committees of the Next House.

There is no foundation whatever for the dispatches sent from here relative to the organization of the committees of the Forty-second Congress. Those gentlemen who had conversed with Speaker Blaine on the subject this summer say he has hardly given the committees even a thought, and if he had the Speaker's well known reticence would keep the matter secret until he was ready to announce his action to Congress.

New Collector Wanted at Savannah.

Col. Robb, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Georgia, who obtained the sobriquet during the war of the "Fighting Illinois Colonel," and who was appointed to his present position through the influence of ex-Senator Yates, is about to be removed. It was charged some time since that Robb's administration of his office was somewhat loose, and an investigation into his affairs resulted in the removal of several of his subordinates, but the Colonel himself was retained, as is alleged, through powerful influences at this point. Attorney General Akerman has written a letter demanding Robb's removal, and a petition has been forwarded to the White House from Savannah to accomplish the same object, which is indorsed by the entire Congressional delegation. Robb is given until the 1st of November to resign, when his successor will be appointed.

Reorganization of the Republican Party in Georgia.

This city is flooded with Georgia politicians just now, who, with Attorney General Akerman at their head, are trying to effect a reorganization of the Republican party in their State. It is proposed to throw overboard such carpet-baggers as have become obnoxious, or who only serve to bring disrepute on the party, and to put in nomination native citizens who have both individual worth and social standing.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1871.

WEST POINT CADETS DISGRACED.

The Secretary of War has dismissed from the Military Academy, for treating with violence and harassing other Cadets, Cadets John W. Wilson, Dewitt Clinton Frazier, Santiago F. Hubbel and John L. Stiles, and for the same cause ordered that Cadets Miller and Hammond be deprived of their next furlough.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

General Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Idaho, vice Bowen, resigned.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Was occupied to-day with the classification of the officers of the civil service.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND PATENTS.

The President has ordered the issue of the land patents due the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Commissioners having reported the second section of twenty miles of that company's railroad telegraph line completed.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Pittsburgh Synod in Session at Greensburg.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 24, 1871.

On Monday afternoon, after receiving and adopting a number of reports of no special interest, the Committee on Mission presented their report, which was taken up item by item. This report called forth a lively discussion until the hour of election arrived.

ELECTION.

Trustees of Synod—C. M. Boush, Esq.

Trustees of College—Revs. T. J. Barclay, J. I. Swander and F. K. Levan.

Trustees of the Orphans' Home—For Four Years—J. G. Shoemaker, J. F. Wiant, F. K. Levan and T. J. Barclay. For Two Years—Revs. C. A. Limberger, J. I. Swander, William E. Schmertz and C. M. Boush, Esq.; for two years—Rev. A. Dale, T. J. Craig, C. Seibert and S. H. Voight; for one year—Revs. J. B. Kniest, D. D. Leberman, W. E. Krebs and J. F. Sypher.

Editorial Committee—English, Revs. F. K. Levan and W. E. Krebs; German, Rev. J. B. Kniest.

The subject of missions was again tabled to make way for the report of the Committee on Statistics. This report presented encouraging statements touching the growth and prosperity of the Reformed Church within the bounds of this Synod, but

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

LAST August, it will be recollected, the people of West Virginia voted for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The election of delegates to the Convention occurs to-day. Members of the Legislature, and county and township officers, will be chosen at the same time.

WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of this city, has been tendered, by Governor GEARY, an appointment on the State Board of Charities, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of CHARLES A. WOOD, Esq., and has signified his acceptance of the position. Mr. BAKEWELL entertains liberal and advanced views on the question of public charities, and his counsel in all matters claiming the attention of the Board will no doubt prove highly valuable.

IT is the settled judgment that the shock produced by the Chicago calamity has as good as passed off, and that the gloom which for a time obscured the financial prospect is fast disappearing. While it is not necessary to concede that the calamity will prove a blessing, it is apparent now that the consequences will be far less disastrous than even the most courageous at first supposed. The city itself is beginning to rise again, and the process is already introducing wonderful activity, reaching far abroad. Pittsburgh is finding a market there for her specialties, which is likely to increase almost indefinitely. The wonderful activities incident to the event cannot do otherwise than exert a widely extended influence in business and monetary affairs. It is a matter for congratulation that an event that threatened consequences so overwhelming has already been felt at its worst, and that the outlook in this, and nearly every other direction, is cheering.

THE opinion heretofore expressed by the COMMERCIAL that a very large proportion of English working men who are Republicans in theory will be content to remain Royalists so long as no overmastering necessity arises for a popularization of English institutions, receives remarkable confirmation from one of the most prominent of their own number. Mr. GEORGE POTTER, the noted trades unionist, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he states that if certain broad measures, honestly fitted to the circumstances, claims and needs of the masses, were adopted, it would put a stop to the agitation for a change in the form of government. The first, he says, is a reduction in the civil list; secondly, there must be such a reform in the House of Peers as will cause it to work in fuller harmony with the increasingly popular character of the representative system; thirdly, a readjustment of the electoral franchise; fourthly, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England; fifthly, the settlement of the land question; and lastly, that the claims of the people should be advocated in Parliament and defended with the assistance of representatives from among themselves. As was to be expected, the letter is reported to have given considerable offense to BEACONSFIELD, OGDEN, and the Internationals, who regard Mr. POTTER's opinions as too conservative and fogyish. The *Times*, however, comments upon it very favorably, declares that it will be read with interest and satisfaction, and commends it to the careful consideration of the governing and privileged classes. The letter thoroughly sustains us in the views we have previously expressed.

BE WISE IN TIME.

It is probable that the Water Works question will come up again at the meeting of Councils, Monday next. It is to be regretted that there should be any reason for apprehending unwise action. That a necessity exists for providing a better supply of water no one doubts. That there should be a difference of opinion about the best means of attaining this object is quite natural. The wants of the city being immediate, the plan that will afford a sufficient supply in the shortest time would seem to be the one to adopt. The consideration of cost is scarcely a secondary one. As between one million and three millions of dollars there should not be a moment's hesitation, if the smaller sum will answer every requirement. It is the belief of practical men, who have given the subject careful attention, that the smaller sum will answer every requirement, and that no necessity exists for spending more. Therefore, if the smaller sum will give us all the water that is needed within the present generation, and as the city is in no condition to incur the proposed three million debt, even should it be confined within these limits, it would seem that, leaving all legal considerations out of view, reasonable men actuated only by a desire to promote the city's welfare cannot hesitate about adopting the plan contemplating the smallest sum and the shortest time. But there is danger that the three million and the three or four year plan will be adopted. It has been adopted by one branch of Councils, and there is a disposition to put it through the other at the next meeting. For what reasons the public tongue is busy in declaring it is enough to say that the reasons do not in every respect relate to the public welfare. There are rumors afloat of expected jobs and contracts, of positions and emoluments which will be best subserved by the plan of the longest time and greatest expense. How those who urge the necessity of immediate supply can support the longest term, they themselves will find it difficult to explain; and how those who profess to care how heavily the city is taxed can support the plan of extreme expense, the people will want to know. If Councilmen expect to rate well for consistency, sense and honor they should shape their action accordingly. The time is not favorable for experimenting with the public purse. It will be dangerous to attempt to unnecessarily strain a point with millions at stake. The public mind is sensitive about large expenditures; it bears not patiently rumors of jobs and contracts, and will view with no satisfaction action in Councils apparently having no better explanation. And there is a political aspect to the question, which Republicans in Councils and out of Councils should consider calmly and well. Possessing the power, on them will rest the responsibility. From this there will be no escape, even if Democrats do go with them. It may reasonably be suspected that the Democrats feel an interest in helping the Republican party to the brink; when this has been done they will not fail to do their best to push them headlong over the precipice. A city election is approaching, and it is submitted that there is occasion for prudence on this account, if no other. The action of Councils on this question may materially affect the prospect and influence the result, and this view of the subject, not less than the financial one, is earnestly commended to the Republicans as eminently worthy of their attention.

THE filibustering expedition of the captain of the Massachusetts mackerel sloop *Horton* seems to have resulted in a cargo of troubles. Not only, it appears, does the Secretary of the Treasury refuse to issue new papers to her owners, without which the vessel cannot leave port, but it seems that steps are to be taken at once for the enforcement of the penalty which attaches to the schooner for coming into port without her papers. In addition to this, the action of the captain in running his vessel out of the custody of the Canadian Courts, and in breaking into the custom house at Guysboro to repossess himself of his sails and spars, renders him liable for extradition for burglary. Thus every day reveals new difficulties for the captain, and involves him in deeper troubles. If the Canadian Government so elects it can let the *Horton* rot in the harbor where she lies; but it is probable she will be returned to Nova Scotia for adjudication. It is supposed that the Cabinet has already had the matter under consideration. The London *Times*, we observe, suggests the appointment of an impartial commission to settle the international aspects of the case; but we do not think such a proceeding will be necessary. There is an evident disposition on the part of the United States to deal promptly and honorably with the whole question. Neither captains of mackerel fishers nor General BUTLER will be permitted to drag the country into unnecessary controversies, or befoul the two ships of state.

For pure and unalloyed jesuitry commend us to the New York *World*. This journal would have delighted the heart of St. IGNATIUS LOYOLA beyond measure. In an article on the political outlook of affairs in New York it solves and reconciles the Democratic difficulty in the following astonishing manner:

"It was the manifest intention of the Rochester Convention to disband and dissolve the Tammany organization, but, at the same time to retain in the Democratic ranks the great body of voters who have heretofore been marshalled under the Tammany banner."

Not a doubt of it. This was exactly the way in which Tammany was "repudiated and disgraced." That is to say, the disbandment and dissolution were parts of the drama performed before the footlights, while back in the green room the actors rehearsed from the same stage copy, and RICHMOND and Duke GLOSTER hobnobbed over the same bottle. But when the play is over and the audience has been dismissed, not the most imaginative spectator but knows that the clash and clangor, the blood and battle, the heroism and sacrifice that an hour ago made his pulses quiver with excitement, were nothing more than mere histronic matters of elocution and stage properties, and so begins to speculate on the amount of money received at the doors, and various other material concerns connected with the subject generally. This the *World* very clearly discerns, and is greatly troubled thereby. It seems that the people of the rogue-ridden State estimate at its true value the "terrific combat" lately held at Rochester between TWEED-MACBETH and TILDEN-MACDUFF, and that consequently the honest masses of voters "are puzzled where they shall go." It says: The immediate thing to have been done when the Tammany organization was condemned and repudiated at Rochester, was to provide a new home for the honest Democratic voters of this city." conveniently forgetful that the very fact that the so-called anti-Tammany leaders who came back from the State Convention with a purported State indorsement, failed utterly to provide any such organization, is conclusive proof that they dared not break with TWEED, and that they still recognize and obey his leadership. Indeed, the *World* itself, after floundering through a column and a half of forcible-feeble, flatulent and hopeless self-contradictions, closes the matter by observing, desperately:

"All Democrats will vote for the State ticket nominated at Rochester. Tammany had no voice in its selection, but all Democrats who wish to maintain relations with the Democratic organization of the State, must necessarily support the State ticket."

And now the *World* probably begins to understand the significance of the declaration that when the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch. Lying there in the mud, let them reflect on the question whether hypocrisy and insincerity are really necessary as constituent elements of Democratic policy.

Absurd and Malicious Reports.

While the Pittsburgh excursionists were absent on their way to or in Baltimore, reports were sent back to some of the local papers not at all favorable to them in general, and disparaging certain of them in particular, in an odious light. Interested to know how much truth there was in these reports, we have made diligent inquiry, and we feel it our duty to say that in almost every instance they were sheer inventions without a grain of truth. Especially is this the fact regarding Dr. Gross and Mr. Benjamin W. Morgan, who, instead of being involved in the unpleasantness reported, were associated officially and privately in the most amicable and cordial manner, and we are assured that the reverse of the report sent back of them would as nearly as possible represent the fact concerning these gentlemen,—and of the other travelers for another excursionist, attributed to Mr. Morgan, we are assured positively, it was never made. Nothing occurred, nor was anything said out of which it could be manufactured.

Spanish Pranks.

We have known persons to stir up a hornet's nest for no other reason than the very wantonness of it, but they generally got soundly well stung for their pains; and it is possible that, notwithstanding the pacific temper which the American people have shown under the goading injustice to which they have been subjected by the Spanish-Cuban authorities at various times during the progress of the Cuban war, further persistence in this sort of impertinent irritation may cause them to visit these bombastic Don Quixotes with punishment of a similar character. The proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the case of the steamer Hornet, reported by telegraph a day or two ago, are inexcusably outrageous. This vessel is owned by American citizens, and about a year since left the port of New York on a supposed expedition in the interest of the Cuban patriots. After having, as is stated, landed in a quandary a quantity of ammunition on the coast of Cuba she refurned to Port-an-Prince in Hayti, where she has remained up to the present time, under the constant surveillance of a Spanish man-of-war, it appears, the Spaniards grew tired of watching her, and invoked a prize court which condemned her for piracy, without having heard either witnesses or advocate in her behalf; after the termination of which farce the Havana authorities sent a communication to the Haytien Government demanding her immediate surrender, and threatening, in case of refusal, to take her by force. The Haytien Government declined to give her up, on the ground that the *Hornet* was under a foreign flag; whereupon the Spanish Consul at once hauled down his flag and sailed to Havana for instructions. It now remains to be seen what further action will be taken in the matter. The *Hornet* had been regularly cleared with the proper papers from ports of the United States; and so satisfied of this fact was Captain Temple, of the United States frigate Tennessee, that it is said he offered, as long ago as last March, to escort her from Port-au-Prince under the protection of his guns. Should the Spanish authorities attempt to execute their threat of capturing her by force, the government of the United States will be bound to take prompt and decisive action in the matter; and this irrespective of the fact that Hayti has incurred the displeasure of the administration by its hostility to the San Domingo annexation scheme. If Spain means a quarrel, it must be with us, not with poor, defenceless Hayti. The circumstances are of grave importance, and the government of Cuba is at once to be informed that if Spain wishes to have a naval squadron loafing in the neighboring bay of Samana a portion of which might be put to practical use.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is not addicted to preaching, and this fact gives all the more force and pertinency to what, in Tuesday's issue, it has to say respecting the lessons of the fire. Referring to the reckless extravagance and display which characterized Chicago habits, and to the incalculable evil wrought among all classes of society thereby, it says—describing the magnitude of the recent calamity, and its effect on the whole commercial world—

"We can retrieve much of this loss without injury to health or comfort, if we try. The receipts of the liquor saloons in this city reached annually $25,000,000; three hundred billiard tables each received five dollars per day; we expended one million dollars annually in public amusements; we expended, in excess of a moderate use, two millions of dollars for cigars; we expended for keeping horses and carriages, mainly for show, immense sums; we expended, yesterday, upon the private and very uncomfortable entertainments, many thousands per night, and ten times as much for useless articles for display at them. We spent two dollars where one would suffice for clothing of all kinds, and we all, from the highest to the lowest, have been affected by the spirit of shoddy. In all these things we can retrench."

True, every word of it; but not more true, either in its statement of fact or of necessity, with respect to Chicago than with regard to other cities of the country. The vulgar passion of gorgeousness, glitter and show curses the whole land. Expensiveness has been everywhere made the social test, and false standards of worth have everywhere been established. And it would be a blessed thing for the whole country could it recover some of the plain spirit which characterized our unfashionable ancestors—of the honest linsey woolsey virtues of fifty years ago. The reformation for which the *Tribune* calls in the sackcloth and ashes line is equally needed everywhere. Tungi, like Tweed and his co-corruptionists of whatever party, are among the least noxious of the rank growths of this artificial civilization. It is time for a new departure. Let us have a restitution of things to reality.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown." Again and again during this brief reign has the young King Amadeus shown how sincerely and unselfishly he has the welfare of his adopted country at heart, and again and again have the Spanish politicians frustrated his efforts to save the kingdom and its prosperity. Carlist conspiracies, Bourbon conspiracies, Republican conspiracies, Communistic conspiracies, have exploded around him like torpedoes at every step of his way, and chaos and confusion have weighed his orderly labors to scorn. Now comes intelligence to the effect that the latest coalition, which, it will be remembered, put Admiral Malcampo into the Premier's chair, has dissolved after an inharmonious existence of less than three weeks, and that Zorilla—Malcampo's immediate predecessor—who was again called on by the distracted King to form a new government, has failed in his efforts to do so. Spain is, therefore, without a Ministry, and Amadeus is in the position of a Captain without officers to control the crew. The young Savoyard is sagacious, generous and plucky, and deserves a better berth than the heritage of perplexity to which he has fallen heir. It is by this time evident that the Castilian demagogues, miscalled statesmen, care far more for the gratification of their own petty ambitions and jealousies than they do for the elevation of their country, and that it is useless for the brave young monarch to expect to make any permanent headway under such adverse circumstances. The best thing he could do for his own peace would be to shake off the dust of his feet against them, and let them stiletto each other to their heart's content.

At the meeting of Philadelphia Councils, Monday evening, the ordinance appropriating $100,000 for the relief of Chicago was postponed, on the statement that the city was in no condition to spare the money. At the same time we read in the papers of that city that which would naturally induce us to expect that the city could be in no condition which would interfere with so much larger gift. As the "natural terminus" of our inland commerce, Philadelphia ought not to be so poor as to be unable to assist a city of such intimate relation as Chicago.

A PROPOSITION is on foot in New York to erect a statue to Horace Greeley in Central Park, and a number of his admirers have already sent subscriptions to the *Standard* for that purpose. Mr. Greeley has been chiseled almost innumerable times by designing men under various pretences, but we never expected to see him out on a public bust.

A family emigrated from Napoleon, says the *Signal*, to Missouri, last spring, and undertook to take their favorite cat with them. After a few days' journey beyond the Ohio line, the cat escaped, and in about three weeks appeared in the neighborhood of his old home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The young King of Bavaria has an immense garden on the roof of his palace at Munich which is said to rival the celebrated hanging gardens of Semiramis. In the center of it there is a lake with fishes and swans swimming in it, and this is surrounded by woods in which there are various animals and birds, and also rock-work and grottoes. The rocks had to be hollowed out before transporting them to the roof, the better to enable the building to bear their weight. There is in the center of the garden a sort of tent or pavillion of great magnificence which no one but the King ever enters. The apartments under the palace roof were formerly occupied by the ladies of honor, but they have been converted into stables, because too much time was required to hoist horses to the roof whenever the King wished to ride or drive through this fairy-like resort.

Some time ago there was some talk in Germany about a committee which had been formed for the purpose of erecting a monument at Ems on the spot where the Emperor of Germany, then simply King William of Prussia, being disrespectfully importuned by M. Benedetti, the French minister, turned to his adjutant and said: "Tell this gentleman that I have nothing more to say to him." Nothing has been heard of this project lately; yet of all the modern occasions which Germany has commemorated, or proposes to commemorate, by a monument, none certainly has been more important in its bearing upon events.

The inhabitants of Afghanistan, taking advantage of the disorganized condition of the Persian Government, consequent upon the ravages of famine and pestilence, have invaded the latter provinces, and that unfortunate country is now afflicted with these three greatest scourges of poor humanity—war, famine and pestilence.

At Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, Mr. Frederick Douglass, intending to go East, applied to the conductor of Wagner's drawing room car, on the Central Railroad for a seat. The conductor refused, orders not to allow colored persons in those cars, refused Mr. Douglass admittance. A gentleman standing by explained to the conductor who the applicant was, and, in special favor, Mr. Douglass was allowed to enter the car. The circumstance calls from the *Democrat* advice to other colored men to at once assert their privilege to enter the cars, and if refused assistance to enter proceedings against the railroad company.

The cattle disease still prevails in Great Britain, and shows no signs of abating in virulence. From recent statistics it appears that animals are extensively affected by the disease in thirty counties of England, and in twenty-three counties of Scotland. The "foot and mouth" disease, according to high authorities, has been known in Norfolk county, England, for over thirty years, and no official remedy against its ravages has been discovered. Prominent English veterinary surgeons, however, are reported as having arrived at the conclusion that the disease, if allowed to run its course without interference, seldom destroys the affected animal.

The Metropolitan Hotel, a well-known house in days gone by on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, was closed by legal proceedings on Monday in consequence of the landlord's refusal to receive a load of passengers who sought its precincts from the morning trains were obliged to go elsewhere. This is the fourth large hotel closed in that city this season.

A curious and somewhat startling accident occurred in Brooklyn last week. An ordinary range boiler burst, and the hot water very badly scalded a lady and several children who were in the kitchen. On examination of the boiler it was found to be worn through at the bottom

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We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact a

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to business in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, YOUNGSTOWN, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. RSEA,
C. C. MANFULL, J. C. SANTOSH,
H. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent, Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1871.

The demand for discounts in this market is very active and the banks are only able to meet it in a comparatively small way. Some of them are able to supply their old customers, who need very little bank accommodations. In the outside market rates are growing stiffer, and money is not unreasonable on good paper placed at one per cent. a month. At New York the *Evening Post* of yesterday says: The currency movement to and from this center is for the moment unimportant, the difference between the agitated city market and the mercantile demand for money is pressing, and it is almost impossible to sell prime acceptances better than one per cent. a month. The banks also report very large offerings for discount, only part of which can be accepted. In this respect the suspension of a hardware firm is reported, the firm having assets sufficient to meet their liabilities, but finding it impossible to borrow money.

—The *Times* takes a hopeful view of the next bank statement: The bank averages of the present week will, from present appearances, show a further improvement. We look for a large addition to the average of gold notes, and believe there will be no loss in greenback notes. The contraction in loans will be less sharp than for the previous fortnight. We notice that the intimation is made by one or more of our correspondents that the larger ages of gold notes were forced by the use of checks of the Treasury to the amount of $1,000,000 last Wednesday, and that another until Wednesday of the present week. There is no ground for this charge. The Treasury cashed about $1,000,000 Nowember interest on a rebate of five or six days' interest, and this amount went into bank in regular course.

—Government bonds showed a little improvement on the purchase of two millions by the Treasuey.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114⅝	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅝	113	113
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	85½
Central Pacific Railroad	111¾
Currency Pacifics	111¾

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* says: The people of Chicago who suffer from the failure of the fire insurance companies to pay their losses are beginning to see what many persistent writers long suspected, that the insurance business was in most cases transacted on a basis of fictitious capital. Nearly, if not quite, all the Chicago companies, excepting the American, have gone into liquidation, and an investigation of their accounts shows that business has been done, and very large profits divided, on only a very small paid in capital, and the results of this fraud are seen in the fact that, in several instances, the amount of the losses by the great fire exceed tenfold the total available assets. A case in point is seen in the Firemanly Insurance Company of Chicago. The record of this company is as follows: Capital, $200,000; gross assets, $800,000; profits declared, over $1,500,000; losses by fire, $3,000,000. This was the oldest and most trusted of the local companies. The records of many other companies are said to be equally discreditable to those connected with them, and the prospect that Chicago would be rendered a closely united community by the common calamity is rudely dispelled by the bitterness of the indications of a feeling to which the local insurance grievance has given rise.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo buildings, 56 Fourth avenue, shows the quotations of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 25, 1871	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12 M.	P. M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
C. & H.	88½	88	88⅝	88¼	88½	88⅞	88¾	
Do. Scrip	88½	88	88⅝	88¼	88½	88⅞	88¾	
Erie	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	29¾	
Reading	93⅝	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
Mich. Cent	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96¾	96¾	
Illinois Cent	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
Cleve. & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	
C. & N. W	59⅝	59½	59½	59½	60¼	60¼	60	
Do. pref	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	87	87	
Rock Island	99½	99½	100¼	100¼	100	100	100	
St. Paul	55¼	55¼	56	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Do. pref	75¾	76	76¾	76	76	76	76	
Tol. & Wabash	46¾	46¾		47				
Do. pref								
Fort Wayne								
Chic. & Alton	36½	37	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	37¾	
Do. pref		113						
P. Ft. W. & Chic		93						
Ill. C. & Ala		100½						
N. Y. Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	
Canton	59½	59½	60	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
W. U. Tel	52½	52½	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Quicksilver	17¼	17¼						
Pacific Mail	46¾	47	47¼	47⅜	47⅜	48	48¼	
Adams Ex	82½	82½						
Wells & Fr	25	25						
American Ex		53½						
U. S. Ex		48½						
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59
Philadelphia and Erie	24¼
Lehigh Navigation	58
Catawissa preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Reading	54¾

—JAMES KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, where he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on a margin of $500 and upwards on collateral or will indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1871.

REMARKS—The promised and long looked for rise in the waters seems to have been indefinitely postponed, a fact which we are sorry to record. Yesterday the skies gave token of rain—to-day they are bright; yet the extreme warmth now prevailing may end in a general "stirring of the waters." With any such change in prospect we have little new regard to the markets generally we have to give to the reader. Uniformity in prices is the order of the day, and an active trade is reported in all branches of trade. The Grain and Produce Exchange was well attended this morning, at which change was well attended this morning, at which we note besome important sales worth making, which we note below; we have no special changes in prices worthy of note, and content ourselves with saying the market is firm and unchanged in price, with an active trade reported.

PROVISIONS—The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,704	4,464	10 168
Apples, bbls	6,573	6,592	13,170
Cheese, packages	1,272	1,196	2,456
Corn, sacks	4,543	6,339	10,882
Wheat, sacks	10,127	8,959	19,086
Barley, sacks	5,222	4,198	9,419
Rye, sacks	2,249	3,187	5,436
Oats, sacks	16,588	11,806	22,394
Butter, packages	189	218	407
Bacon, pieces	136	....	136
Bacon, tierces	34	35	69

Below will be found a carefully compiled statement of the market as ruling to-day—the rates being wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,017 bbls. Market overstocked: winter $2 37½@2 62½ per bbl; new, $3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an increased demand. With sales at 10@12c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The following rates for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₱ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—White navy $3 00 ₱ bush; medium $2 50.

CIDER—Receipts large and prices lower; sales at $5 50@7 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—We continue to quote fancy New York Goshen, 18½c; fancy Ohio, factory September and October make, 15c; Ohio, Factory 14c; Dairy 12½@13c ₱ lb. Receipts 168 boxes.

DRUGS AND DYESTUFFS—The following are the current rates now ruling the market: Prime laundered sugar cured hams 15½@17½c; second quality do 16½@17c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 8c @ clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11@12c; dried beef pieces pork $14 50. Lard, 8½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾@12c.

CHESTNUTS—Receipts falling off; sales at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a better demand, with reported sales as follows: Peaches—halves 10@12c; per lb; quarters 6@7c; mixed 8@8½c; prime apples 6 @6c.

CRACKERS—Boston 8c; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; sugar jumbles 12c; sugar jumbles 14c.

HERBS—We are reported an active demand, with sales at 20@25c ₱ lb.

HICKORY NUT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

HAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ¼-lb do $1 95; 1-lb cans $3; 5-lb cans, $10 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts 38 pkgs; sales prime at 18@19c; medium 12@14c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $11 up to $18, as to quality and variety.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; tallow 11½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston's, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 90@2 50; Calcined plaster, $2 50; Land plaster, $5 00@5 50.

CARBON OIL—There was an active demand for carbon oil—non-explosive or fire test—which is held at 26c ₱ gallon.

CONDENSED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00 in Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS—The supply is light and prices are firm at 28 @29c ₱ dozen for strictly prime.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 797 barrels. We have no change to note in values; stocks ample and trade moderate. Market fairly active. We quote mill and store lots as follows: Stores—Parcy and brands very good for winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat $8 25@8 50; family, medium $8 50@9 00; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₱ bbl. We are reported an active home demand.

GRAIN—In this department of trade there is much activity, and a large business is being daily transacted at the following quotations:

Coffee—Rio fair 25c; prime 25½c; Laguayra fair 22@22½c; Java 25@26c; Maracaibo 25c; Mocha 28c; prime roasted coffee 32c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½@11c; fair. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72½c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¼@8½c.

Syrups—New crop Sugar-house and white honey 65c; silver drips 60@63c; lowgrades 30@35c.

MINCE MEAT—The demand is on the increase: we are reported sales of Shocum's condensed mince at 18c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, for the past twenty-four hours, as will be seen by reference to our imports by rail and river:

Wheat sacks	1,564	Oats sacks	2,261
Rye sacks	510	Barley sacks	291
Corn sacks	1,814		

The following transcript from the books of the Grain and Produce Exchange shows the amount of business transacted this morning:

2 cars light mixed oats	47c ₱ bush
1 car spring barley	83c ₱ bush
2 cars spring barley	83c ₱ bush
1 car light pressed timothy hay at	$27 00 ₱ ton.

With regard to the wheat market there is little or no change in prices. It is said that millers contemplate lowering prices, and when they do so we will chronicle the fact. As things now stand we give the following as the correct ruling of the wheat market: Fair to choice red $1 40@1 45; white $1 60@1 70. Oats in demand at unchanged prices: sales mixed at 46@47c; prime white 47@48c. Corn—sales by car load at 75c; 2c, and 80c in bags. Rye is not in active demand, with sales at 85@90c. Barley—There is no change in prices; prime spring 80@85c ₱ bushel; fall 85@90c.

HAY—Light pressed scarce; timothy $27 ₱ ton; baled on track $22@25 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—In light demand at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Green salted 11@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HOPS—Sales at 30@35c per lb. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $160 ₱ ton; dressed 193c ₱ lb.

HORSES—New 7 1-3 65@70c ₱ lb; old 70's 40c; old 60's 20c. The crop is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is light.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 87@ 90c ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—Jersey Sweets $3 50; Baltimore do $2 50 @3 00; Rockhills 60@65c per bushel; Early Rose 60c; Peerless 60@65c per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a better demand, with reported sales as follows: Peaches—halves 10@12c; per lb; quarters 6@7c; mixed 8@8½c; prime apples 6 @6c.

CRACKERS—Boston 8c; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; sugar jumbles 12c; sugar jumbles 14c.

HERBS—We are reported an active demand, with sales at 20@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

B

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Brazilian Emancipation Accomplished.

Brazilian Emancipation.

LONDON, October 26.—Brazilian advices report that the emancipation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 33. The Government recommends that the law be executed immediately. The Benedictine Order promptly emancipated all its sixteen hundred slaves.

Stormy Session of the Council General at Corsica.

PARIS, October 25.—A dispatch from Ajaccio reports a stormy session to-day in the Council General of the Island of Corsica. Prince Napoleon was not present, but his partisans, who are in the minority, joined in a protest against the unfairness of the elections.

TAMMANY.

What Evidence Tilden has Collected Against the Boss of the Ring and His Satellites.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Tribune* publishes to-morrow, in evidence against Tweed, which will be submitted to the Court to-morrow, and says: his arrest in criminal suits will probably follow at once. Application for his arrest probably be made to Albany county. The *Tribune* says: The fraudulent transaction—the subject of the contemplated suit began in the passage of section 4 of the County Taxlevy of 1870, creating the Board of Audit and providing for the payment of claims and liabilities against the city and county. The Board consisted of Mayor Hall, Comptroller Connolly and Tweed. The Board never had but one meeting, which did not last but fifteen minutes. The record was then made up of the minute and resolutions. Resolution was drawn and read by Mayor Hall, and said to be in his hand-writing. Instead of auditing claims on liabilities there, in plain violation of the law, which provided that Auditor Watson should collect together all claims and certificates of Wm. M. Tweed, President of the Board of Supervisors, or Joseph R. Young, Secretary of the same board, should be the evidence required to enable the claim to be paid. It is held by the Attorney General that the Mayor must have advised his colleagues that that was the execution of their trust, whereas his duty was to investigate the accounts and find out what was due. The board had consequently no right to take certification proposed by resolution as conclusive. This duty was ministerial, not judicial. The next step was the collection of warrants. Of the total of these warrants, $6,312,542 37 the defendants and tools of Tweed deposited $5,710,-973 78, and the New York Printing Company deposited $34,295 91, making $6,095,319 17; further, $105,648 08 is believed to have been deposited by Ingersoll in a different bank, so the whole amount of the audit except $113,552 52 was really collected by persons in connection with, or in collusion with Tweed. Ingersoll collected $3,501,584 50 of the warrants and received from Garvey out of his collections $47,744 68. Of that aggregate he paid over to Woodward $1,817,467 49, or a little more than half of the whole receipts. Garvey deposited warrants amounting to $1,177,413 72. He (Garvey) paid to Woodward $731,371 01, over two-thirds of the whole amount of his receipts. Woodward deposited $1,092,715 76, and he received in checks from Ingersoll and Garvey $1,548,838 50 and collected as to make a total of $3,582,054 23. Of this amount he paid over $925,588 50 to Tweed. Woodward was then and is now deputy clerk to Young, of the Board of Supervisors, on whose certification, according to Mayor Hall's resolution, as well as on that of Tweed, the bills were to be paid. It is unknown to whom Woodward made other payments, but those he made to Tweed are established beyond doubt. The tickets accompanying deposits are in the handwriting of Woodward, and the checks are in the handwriting of Woodward and the teller of the Broadway Bank swore that they were generally made over by Woodward in person—including $104,333 64. Tweed received the handsome aggregate of $3,082,314. Ebbert A. Woodward, former clerk of the old Board of Supervisors, and brother of Deputy Clerk James Woodward of the ring, recently disappeared, saying he was going to Chicago. It proves that he transferred his property in Connecticut to his partner, Mr. Beatty. It is not very valuable, and represents but a fraction of the many millions he stole. His total purchases of real estate since 1864 amount to $174,561, nearly all since February, 1869, and his sales $60,500. He has also loaned to parties in Norwalk $60,000, taking in each instance a mortgage on property in town. The complaint is accompanied by tables and schedules of city warrants, tickets of deposit and other documents, indorsed by Tweed, the Woodwards and others, showing how large sums have passed into their hands; and the correctness of these tables is certified to by an affidavit from Samuel J. Tilden, who swears that he personally traced and examined them.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1871.

DEATH OF OTIS FIELD.

Otis Field, the well known sporting character, died to-day.

THE NEW AMERICAN PARTY

Nominated Joseph Mackey as candidate for Senator in the Seventh district.

TWEED ENDEAVORING TO PAY THE LABORERS.

Tweed is making efforts to pay the laborers tomorrow.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

At the Republican ratification meeting to-night, Horace Greeley presided and made brief remarks, urging harmony in the Republican party. Letters were read from Senators Conkling and Fenton, and the principal speaker, William M. Evarts, denounced the corruption of the City Government, and said that if the evils could not be remedied by the ballot they must be by bayonets.

Judge Pierrepont, Marshal Sharpe, Charles Spencer and others, also, addressed the meeting.

THE GERMAN MEETING

To-night declared that the Germans would support for office none but honest and capable men, irrespective of party.

POLITICAL.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—The municipal election resulted in the choice of Joshua Vansandt, Democrat, for Mayor by 18,137 votes to 10,923 for Charles Dunlap, National Reform candidate. The first branch of the city council stands nineteen Democrats to one Reformer; eleven Democrats and two Republicans to one Reformer; eleven Democrats and two Republicans to one Reformer; eleven Democrats and two Republicans